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WASHINGTON, D. C., TUESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1894-TWELVE PAGES.

Tonight.

Much Talk About the Affairs of the

TWO CENTS.

NO MONEY TO USE

Appropriations That Will Expire by Limitation Tonight.

EXTENSION RESOLUTION NOT PASSED

Why Objection to Its Consideration Was Made.

THE REPUBLICAN PLAN

Tonight at midnight the appropriations of the government for the Indian service and all of the bureaus included in the surdry civil bill will expire by limitation. There has been yet no enactment to supply the void that will occur tomorrow and probably nothing can be done in time for tomerrow unless the greatest speed is developed by the Senate.

This situation is caused by a curious combination of circumstances. When the end of the fiscal year approached, and it was seen that the regular appropriations could not be enacted in time, a joint resolution was passed through Congress, extending for a period of thirty days all the existing appropriations.

This left one day in the morth of July unprovided for, and consequently the second extension, which was for fifteen days had to cover that thirty-first day of last month. Hence, the second extension expires tonight. Senator Cockrell has, for two days now, been endeavoring to get action in the Senate on a joint resolution providing for a third extension of ten days.

Yesterday Mr. Aldrich objected to the second reading of the resolution and it went over until today. This afternoon the reso-lution was again laid before the Senate and Mr. Aldrich promptly objected to its third reading, through which it will have to pass before consideration.

Thus the resolution went over once more until tomorrow, and then, it is understood, the democratic managers will make a determined effort to get the resolution passed and excelled. and errolled, so as to be sent to the President. Should the President sign the resolution during any of tomorrow's hours it will be construed as applying to the entire day, but, meanwhile, all of the employes paid by the sendry civil and Indian bills will be

working on faith.

The sundry civil bill provides for the life saving and revenue cutter service, the bureau of engraving and printing, the coast bureau of engraving and printing, the coast and geodetic survey, some branches of the National Museum, the fish commission, the interstate commerce commission, the quar-actine service, the geological survey, St. Elizabeth Insane Asylum, the Columbia Deaf Mute College, Howard University, the care of the public parks in this city, the lighting of the White House, the care of the Washington monument, the soldiers' homes, the public printing, and a great variety of miscellaneous objects.

The Republican Plan.

It is understood that these objections by man. Mr. Aldrich form a part of the republican was on the floor so d ram to narass the democratic majority into greater haste in the handling of the appropriation bills. Ten of these bills have now been approved by the President, two, the river and harbor and Indian bills are before him for signature, and two, the sundry civil and general deficiency, are now

There are no current appropriations carried by the river and harbor and deficiency bills, and so the failure of action on these would not necessitate any extension of the existing appropriations. Indeed, there is no existing river and harbor appropriation.

Auxious for Adjournment.

It is said that the republican steering committee hopes by this plan of action to force the democrats to bring the general deficiency and sundry civil bills, particularly the latter, out of conference without further delay. In view of the pop-gun tariff bills now on

the table of the Senate, the republicans are more than usually anxious for an adjournment, and it is said that they will to the most stringent meastres to put their opponents in such a post-tion that they will be glad to urge an adjournment upon their colleagues in the

It is predicted that as soon as the last two appropriations oills, the sundry civil and deficiency, have been disposed of there be a general exodus of Senators from Washington, and the difficulties of keeping a querum will be increased tenfold. This outward movement has already begun. Senator Teller has gone to his home in Colorado, declaring that he will not return under any circumstances until the next regular session. It is understood that Sen-

ators Power and Allen will follow him in a few days, under the same conditions. Sen-ators from states near at hand are making preparations to leave at any time and it is thought that by the end of the week the Senate will be without a voting quo-Mr. Hill will leave tomorrow. The close

ness of the margin was shown today when the Senate voted negatively on the cele-brated Weightman relief bill. It was with difficulty that a quorum was obtained and for the time it looked as though the Senate would be obliged to adjourn without taking action. Under these circumstances the democratic managers will urge the pop-gun bills at full speed.

THE VANISHING INDUSTRIALS.

Mr. Coxey's Indignation and His Lec-

ture Tour Advertisement. Seventy men who have been posing as industrials in Washington and vicinity for a long time past were sent to St. Paul, Minn., last night by way of the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad, and, as usual with such excursions, were supplied with provisions by Mr. Frank Hume. The remain der of the western men will be shipped out toward the setting sun tonight, and those who have homes or hall from places in the east will be invited to take their departure for such localities at once or be held amenable to the laws governing vagrancy in force in the District.

The various bands of tramps who are now on their way to Washington claiming to be this or that contingent of the "industrial" army will meet with a pretty cool reception if they manage to reach Washington. The authorities are determined that no more commonweal forces or industrial burlesques will be allowed to run for an indefinite period in the national capital, and, in pursuance of the orders of the Commissioners published in yesterday's Evening Star, all persons hereafter arriving in Washington who are unable to support themselves will

be dealt with rigorously.

Jacob S. Coxey, the originator of the movement which has inspired so many mis-guided men to come to Washington and suffer pitifully from want and misery, reached Washington yesterday. Coxey was very indignant when he learned how summarlly the Maryland authorities had dealt with his followers, and characterized their arrest as a high-handed outrage. He said would institute habens corpus proceeds to secure the release of the men from Maryland prison, and then proceeded to advertise the lecture tour which he began in the west several weeks ago, and from which he has secured generous remuneration, while his disciples at the Stegmeler place were suffering for food enough to keep body and soul together. Coxey asserts that he will be elected to Congress to succeed Representative Ikirt.

THE TOWPATH TRAGEDY

The Canal Boat Captain Tried in the Police Court.

The Testimony Acquitted Him of Aiding in the Murder and He Was Released.

Another chapter in the recent Twigg murder case up the canal was enacted in the Police Court this afternoon, when Henry Linneburger was brought in on a warrant charging him with aiding and abetting in the murder. He was arraigned before Jus- VARIOUS POLITICAL NOTES tice Mills, Mr. A. R. Mullowney prosecuting and Mr. Albert Sillers appearing for the defendant.

It will be remembered that this is the case of the killing of Harry Twigg on the tow-path a week ago today. He was shot by a colored man named Frank Williams, and the latter, after being put under arrest, insisted that the shooting had been done at the instigation of the captain of the canal boat Ivy City, Capt. Linneburger.

The trouble was begun over the posses sion of a whip, which Williams said was his, but which Twigg was holding in his hand. Williams claimed that Linneburger crdered him to shoot Twigg, and the police decided to arrest the captain, who was afterwards apprehended up the canal toward Cumberland. A number of witnesses were in court this

morning, mostly canal men, who described the incidents of the shooting, among them Williams himself, who was held by the coroner's jury on the charge of murder. Williams is a young negro, and he seemed to be about the least concerned man in the court room, notwithstanding the serious charge that is impending over him.

Told by the Testimony. According to the witnesses Twigg was very drunk as he came up the towpath. Williams jumped aboard the boat and stooped down and took a gun out of the cabin. A woman who was in the doorway of the cabin tried to prevent him, but he wrested the gun out of her hands. Then he jumped off the boat, and running back to Twigg, shot him squarely in the stomach with a load of buckshot.

A number of the eyewitnesses of the shooting denied emphatically that Linneburger was present, handed the gun to Williams, helped him to wrest it from the woman's hands or played any part in the incident whatever. They said that after the shooting the canal boat did not go up the canal at any unusual rate, as if Linne burger were trying to escape.

The most satisfactory account of the shooting was given by a young man named Thomas Nuce, who was steering the boat at the time. He said that he saw Twigg leave the boat and he told Mrs. Linneburger that Twigg had taken the whip. She sent Williams back for it, and in a few minutes he returned to the boat on a run and got a double-barreled shotgun. No one gave him the gun and no one on board knew that anybody had been shot until afterward.

After the shooting, which occurred after the boat had munded a bend and was out of of the populist party toward reform, claimsight, Williams ran back to the boat and ing that it can accomplish no good, as it is rode on it for a quarter of a mile or so, but they didn't know that he had shot a

have been of any assistance to Williams II have been of any assistance to Williams II he had wanted to. There had been no bad feeling between Twigg and the captain, as was shown by the fact that the latter was was shown by the fact that the latter was that are impossible of being complied with, and if complied with would only make a state of affairs worse. He claims that

After this sort of testimony had been go ing on for about an hour Mr. Mullowney admitted to the judge that there was evi dently not the shadow of a case against the defendant, although, as it was a serious charge, he had thought it best to give it a thorough ventilation, and he suggested that whole matter be dismissed. Justice Mills concurred in this view, as Linne-burger's innocence had been shown beyond all doubt, and discharged the defendant. Mrs. Linneburger had been sitting by her husband's side holding their little baby in her lap, and she came near breaking down from hysterical joy. She threw her arms about his neck and kissed him, and a couple of other female relatives found the same vent for their feelings, and as Linne burger left the court room he was sur-rounded by friends, who showered him with congratulations.

THE ROUTINE WORK.

The Tariff Bill Expected to Reach the President Tomorrow Night.

President Cleveland will receive the tariff bill late tomorrow afternoon or early Thursday, unless some unexpected obstacle is encountered. It will be carried to him by Representative Pearson of Ohio, chairman of the House committee on enrolled bills. who has final charge of seeing that the bill is rigidly accurate.

As soon as the bill passed last night word was at once sent to the government printing office to prepare the final print on parchment. Before printing the parchment sheets, proofs were taken and sent to the enrolling clerks of the House They were prepared for all-night work, two of them, Messrs, Parsons and Kelley, locked themselves in a room and went at the work determined to finish it before taking a recess.

Throughout the night they finished the roofs, and found them correct. They then ook up the parchment sheets. This comparison will take until 4 o'clock today. It cover; the most minute inspection of com-mas, periods and typographical errors. No corrections of errors made in the bill as it passed are made, as they must stand as errors, and nothing but a concurrent resolu-tion of the Senate and House can correct them. The clerks merely see that the parchment bill is as the measure passed the

Later teday Mr. Pearson's committee will receive the bill, and they are prepared to receive the bill, and they are prepared to sit up through tonight in revising and then certifying to the work of the clerks. Mr. Pearson says he hopes this will be completed by tomorrow noon. He will then take the bill to Speaker Crisp for his signature. The House then transmits the signed bill to the Senate, with an official notification of its passage. It then goes to the Senate enrolling clerks for further certification of accuracy, and then to Vice. tification of accuracy, and then to Vice President Stevenson for his signature. Mr. Pearson says he expects these formalities to be over by 4 o'clock tomorrow.

As the bill originated in the House the lat ter body conveys it, through Mr. Pearson, to the President. As a rule Mr. Pearson does not take bills to the White House after offi-cial hours, but in a bill of this moment he says he will endeavor to get it there tomer row night, unless some unforeseen delay is encountered.

Important Bills Signed.

The President has approved the act to greenback certificates of the District of 1877. Columbia; the act to provide an American register for the steamer S. Oterl; the act to relmburse E. H. Nebecker, late United States treasurer; the act for the relief of Berjamin Alford; the act to subject to state taxation national bank rotes and United States treasury notes; the act re-lating to lights on fishing vessels; the act for the protection of persons furnishing materials and labor for the construction of public works; the act relative to recognizances, stipulations, bonds and undertak irgs and to allow certain corporations to bridge across the Perdido river, between the states of Florida and Alabama.

A Party to Be Formed in Western Pennsylvania.

PLANS FOR ITS INAUGURATION

Colored Democrats Veet at Indianapolis.

PITTSBURG, Pa., August 14.-Prominent men of Pittsburg, Braddock and surrounding country have joined in an address for a convention to be held in Braddock for the organization of a party of reform, in which the word "reform" is not to be used; of economy, in which the word "economy" is eschewed, and the slogan of which is "a reduction of public expenses." If plans that are already proposed are realized, it will be the greatest thing western Pennsylvania has developed in a political way since the organization of the republican party in Pittsburg in 1856.

What is proposed as an initial move is a great barbecue, with speeches by prominent people. Steamboats that will traverse the Monongahela all day and carry thousands of people from every available point, with bands galore, and all the other accessories of a great popular demonstration, The national party, proposed some time ago by a Braddock man, is not dead as has been said. During the last six weeks quiet but effective work has been going on, until now it is an assured thing that a great demonstration by the people will be held there.

Up to date about \$1,000 has been subscribed by men of standing to carry on

the preliminaries.

Republicans and democrats have joined together in the move to make a strike against the alleged abuses of the existing system of government. Among them are Capt. S. S. Brown, who is at the head of the great coal firm of W. H. Brown's Sons; his brother, Capt. Harry Brown; W. W. O'Neill, another big coal man; James Gayle, superintendent of the Edgar Thomsteel works; Senator John Routh, G. Schmidt of the wholesale liquor firm Schmidt & Friday, R. B. Melion and W. Patrick, both Pittsburg bankers;

Paul Hacke, a large dry goods dealer, and many others of equal note. It is proposed to hold the barbecue in Hawkins Hollow, where Braddock and Rankin boroughs join, a place where 20,000 ecople can assemble to advantage. Several cading lawyers of the Pittsburg bar have volunteered to be present and make

Fault of the Populists.

EMPORIA, Kan., August 14. - J. D. Holden, formerly national president of the Citizens' Alliance, denounces the attitude non-organized, and because its creed is defective, and which he says must be re-While all this was happening Linneburger | jected by intelligent voters; that the attitude of the party leaders is such as to

bad state of affairs worse. He claims that the non-partisan Farmers' Alliance movement was betrayed at the Cincinnati convention into a partisan clique of hunters after office, and this, in spite of the protests of Polk, Powderly, Beaumont and other true reformers.

He declares that their steps must all be

retraced and the work of the independent organizations all gone over again and the effort must be made to hold the balance of power as independent voters instead populists. If this is done he declares that either or both of the other political parties will cease antagonizing what is good in the reform movement, and that by holding the balance of power the alliance can elect such men of either party as are pledged to the reform movement. A publishing company has been organized

here to advocate the new movement, and a new weekly paper is to be issued shortly which is to be the official organ. Recorder Taylor to Colored Demo-

crats. INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., August 14 .- The National Colored Democratic League met in Masonic Hall at noon today and will be in session for several days. A. E. Manning, president of the Indiana branch of the

league, opened the convention with an address of welcome. President C. H. J. Taylor of the National League then delivered his annual address.
Between thirty and thirty-five states are represented in the convention, each state being entitled to two delegates. A committee was appointed to call on Governor

Matthews and Chairman Taggart of the democratic state committee and make aringements for the league delegates to attend the democratic state convention tomorrow. President Taylor said that at this convention a plan would be perfected by which the organization would be able to furnish

a list of every colored voter in the United There are many prominent colored men

Present, among whom are H. C. Atwood of New York, ex-consul general to San Do-mingo; C. C. Curtis of Iowa, E. L. Daw-kins of Florida and William A. Croswait

of Tennessee. Tennessee Democratic Convention. NASHVILLE, Tenn., August 14.-Politicians from all over the state are arriv ing to attend the democratic state convention on Wednesday. Gov. Turney will

be renominated without opposition. Coxey Will Speak.

CLINTON, Ind., August 14.- The populists of the eighth congressional district are preparing for a great demonstration at the Cayuga fair grounds the coming Saturday. J. S. Coxey will be present, and Mort. Rankin, the populist candidate for Congress, and other prominent orators.

John Quincy Adams Dead. QUINCY, Mass., August 14.-John Quincy

Adams died at his home at Mount Wollaston this morning.

Mr. Adams was the son of the late Chas. Francis Adams and a great-grandson of President John Adams. In politics he was riginally a free soiler, but he afterward came a democrat. In 1867, 1868, 186 and 1870 he was nominated for governor, but was defeated. In 1872 he was the democratic candidate for Vice President with Charles O'Connor, and in 1873 he ran for lleutenant governor of Massachusetts on the ticket with Gov. Gaston. He has been provide for the payment of the 8 per cent a member of the Harvard corporation since

ANOTHER DISTRICT DAY.

Action on the Free Library Bill is Then Probable.

It is probable that Chairman Heard will be given a day in the House by the committee on rules for consideration of District bills. Mr. Heard gave way yesterday to the committee on rules to bring in the tariff resolutions, and there is no disposition to

soon be reached.

Certificate Holders to Hold a Meeting the Next Ten Days.

Concern - Rights of Certificate WHISKY TO BE WITHDRAWN FROM BOND Holders to Be Tested.

The affairs of the Washington Beneficial Endowment Association and the status of the policies or certificates of insurance issued by that association formed the main topic of discussion all over the city today, in homes, in the public offices and in business circles. The certificate holders are found everywhere in the city, and there was no abatement today in the indignation which found marked expression yesterday when the certificate holders first received the circular from the president of the association announcing the "union" of the association with the Commercial Alliance Company of New York. The movement to se-

night at Willard Hall. This arrangement was made by some the certificate holders after consultation with about seventy-five of their associates. It is expected that at this meeting a committee of three or four, comprising some lawyer or lawyers, will be appointed to act for the certificate holders, and take the matter into court if such course is deemed advisable

ments to hold a meeting at 7:30 o'clock to-

To Call for a Statement.

The general sentiment of the protesting policy holders is that the Endowment Association should be required to make a detailed statement of its affairs. One of them, who had been active in securing the meeting tonight, said to a Star reporter that the Endowment Association had made a the Endowment Association had made a contract to insure the life of a certificate holder in return for the payment of certain assessments, that the certificate holders had performed their part of the contract, and in his opinion the courts would require the association to perform its part or show that it was insulvent. Another sentiment freely expressed among certificate holders is that the management should be punished by public exposure.

When it is considered that in hundreds of

cases certificate holders have kept up their insurance by considerable personal sacrifice, with difficulty scraping together money enough to pay the monthly assessments, it is not surprising that the indignation is deep and that there is current among the certificate holders a notion that they have certificate holders a notion that they have been badly wronged.

A Lack of Frankness.

On the other hand, there are some familfar with the affairs of the company who defend the management to the extent of

The explanation made by these friends of the management is that Mr. Gardner, who had the affairs of the association almost wholly in his own hands, had found that wholly in his own hands, had found that the scheme had worked to a point where it could no longer be maintained. In other words, the assessment plan of insurance as conducted by the Washington Beneficial

It appears that some, at least, of those named in the management of the associa-tion were not apprised by Mr. Gardner of the condition of affairs, and did not know of the deal with the New York concern until after it was consummated. They have a feeling that they had been deceived by Mr. Gardner's lack of frankness about the affairs of the association.

What Certificate Holders May Do. Among the certificate holders the new concern in which they are asked to transfer their insurance has been a subject of much inquiry. Some certificate holders are inclined to the belief that they can best protect their legal rights by holding on to the Endowment Association certificates, and announcing their readiness to pay legitimate assess-ments. One of these certificate holders is Mr. Henry R. Miles, superintendent of the District telegraph, who expressed his intention in a letter addressed to Mr. Gard-

ner, as follows;
"I respectfully return herewith the proposed policy of life insurance which you suggest that I should take in lieu of the policy I now hold in your company for \$1,000. I return the papers and decline to consent to the proposed transfer for the reason that I consider the rates very much The rate as given for a person sixty-five years of age is \$83.60 per annum on a policy for \$1,000. The rate I have been paying in your company has never exceeded \$40.80 per annum for \$1.000 insurance while the average cost has been only \$31.41 per annum. Why then should I surrender the policy I now hold to accept one for the same amount at more than twice the annual cost to myself?

"It will hardly be claimed, I think, by the Washington Beneficial Endowment Association that it has the right or power to do more than request cerdificate holders to surrender their policies and take in lieu to surrender their policies and take in neu-therefor a policy for a like sum in the Commercial Alliance Life Insurance Com-pany of New York. And as I do not, and cannot as at present advised, see any possible benefit to be secured by the respectfully decline to surrender the policy now held.

Certificate holders will probably talk of the phase of the case brought out by Mr. Miles' letter at the meeting tonight, for they very generally think the association cannot at its own will, at any moment, discharge itself of all obligations to its cer-tificate holders by arranging to have them insured in some other concern without further medical examination.

Mr. Eckloff's Complaint.

Regarding the new departure in the Washington Beneficial and Endowment Association Station Keeper Eckloff of the Anacostia police station stated to a representative of The Star that this was not the first occasion he had had to utter a protest. Said he: "I am sixty-seven years old, and have been in the association for seventeen years. Everything went along smoothly until a short time ago, when I received a circular informing me that a new series of class B was to be created and that I would find it advantageous to be transferred into the new series. I was perfectly satisfied where I was and paid no attention to the direular. But this was not the end of it As you perhaps know, the classes are creat ed by men of similar ages being grouped ogether. As I understood it when I went in, not over 1,000 men would be put in any one class. When a man died in any one of the classes the members of that class were

"And I was notified that a class to comprise men of various ages was to be made, and that I had better change. What was my surprise when I called at the office to pay my next assessment to find that, with-out any authority whatever, I had been transferred. I was then informed that the cost of transfer was \$5, which I paid, as the transfer had been made. Not long after this I met a friend who was also in the association, and he, in the course of conversation, told me that it cost him nothing to be transferred. When I called to inquire about this, Mr. Gardner met me, and taking the initiative, said: "Mr. Eckloff, I have \$5 in my desk here for you which you erroneously paid in, and I have kept it here in my desk in this envelope." Of course I could not deny his assertion and let the matter rest. But this new affair is

back, and I irgs and to allow certain corporations to be accepted as surety thereon; the act for a bridge across the Chattahoochee river, near Columbia, Ala., and the act for a bridge across the Perdido river, between the day isgiven to Mr. Heard he will call up the free circulating library bill and as the measure was pretty well dis, cussed yesterday it is thought a vote can dollars in order to embrace what advantage. The Secretary of the Treasury has acdollars in order to embrace what advan-tages it may afford.

REFORM IN POLITICS ENDOWMENT ASSOCIATION INCREASED RECEIPTS THE POPGUNBILLS

Expected by Treasury Officials in

Also Large Quantities of Goods From Bonded Warehouses.

NO ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGE

increase in the receipts from internal rev- reading was resumed. enue sources within the next ten days in case the President allows the tariff bill to ture. At Pekin, Ill., the receipts yestercure a general meeting of certificate holders day reached \$240,000, and in the district of resulted yesterday afternoon in arrange-Maryland they amounted to \$110,000.

Large amounts of whisky and spirits at list, in which all of the great distillery centers have been the Senate. regauged at the solicitation of owners, and as it cannot be regauged again, it is as-sumed that practically all of it will be withdrawn, if possible, before the bill becomes a law. During the next ten days the internal revenue receipts are expected to reach \$1,500,000 a day. Increased Custom Receipts Expected.

The customs officials of the treasury expect also a marked increase in customs receipts from now on, and particularly during the next month or so.

Large quantities of goods now held in the bonded warehouses at New York, Boston and other large seaport cities will be withdrawn as soon as possible, after the bill be-comes a law, to meet the demands of the fall trade. Dry goods and furnishing goods and rotions of all kinds will form a large item in these withdrawals. The reduction of 50 cents per pound in the duty on cigars is expected to stimulate trade to some extent in that direction. The administration of the new act will remain practically un-charged in all its details. The administrative features of the House bill were stricken out in the Senate, thus leaving the administrative act of June 10, 1890, in full force except that the Senate interjected a para-graph providing for the licensing of customs house brokers.

The Hat Trimmings Paragraphs. The hat trimmings paragraphs in the new

bill are quite satisfactory to the customs officials and removes a very serious objection in the bill as it came from the House, As presented to the Senate this feature of the bill left open, it is said, a wide door through which silk goods could be brought acquitting it of any charge of personal dishonesty, though they blame the president of the association for lack of frankness in explaining the condition of affairs.

In as a trimmings at a reduction of from 50 cents to 20 cents. Practically this same provision in the act of 1883 resulted in the suits for refunds of \$50,000,000, now pend-

ing in the New York courts.

Any inconsistencies which may be found in the bill can be cured only by special act, and it is feared these may not pass easily. The administrative act of 1890 itself cures duplications of articles at different rates and other inconsistencies of that character, but as to all other matters curative acts necessary.

MANDAMUS AGAINST CARLISLE. Baltimore's Shipping Commissioner

Objects to Alleged Summary Action. A petition for mandamus was filed this afternoon with the clerk of the court by Littleten P. Drygen against Secretary of the Treasury John G. Carlisle. Mr. Dryden states that he is the United States shipping commissioner for the port of Baltimore, having been appointed to the office by Secretary Foster, April 14, 1891. He entered upon his duties, and has ever since properly performed the duties of the office, and is now properly performing the same, and has been recognized as United States shipping commissioner for the port of Baltimore by Secretary Foster and Secretary Carlisle On Thursday, August 8, the bill continues, Secretary Carlisle undertook and attempted to remove Mr. Dryden from the in question and to appoint Albert C. Kir-WER thereto. Mr. Dryden then quotes section 4501 of the Revised Statutes, by virtue of which he was appointed, and which pro vides that the Secretary may remove a shipping commissioner from office "whom he anay have reason to believe does not properly perform his duties." Mr. Dryden asserts that he has performed his duties properly and offers to bring proof of that fact, and asserts that no ch have been presented against him, or, if they have, no opportunity to answer the same has been afforded him.

Judge Cole ordered that a rule to show cause against the issue of the writ be set down for argument on August 21.

HOUSE NOT IN SESSION. Speaker Crisp Says Little is Left for It to Do.

The House of Representatives was not in session today, and most of the members were at home resting from the arduous tariff labors of yesterday. Speaker Crisp and a few members were about the House.

Mr. Crisp said the expectation was that the Senate would act on some of the separate tariff measures for free sugar, free iron ore, etc., before the adjournment, and for that reason the close of the session reading being objected to by Mr. Aldrich. would depend a good deal on the Senate. eave to print tariff speeches. Heretofore all speeches in the House have been from the standpoint that the House bill would prevail, and these hardly meet the existing

state of affairs. Mr. Crisp says there is nothing further for the House to do, beyond winding up two appropriation bills which are in conference. Beyond this, the time given the President to go over the tariff bill and the Senate to consider some of the separate tariff bills is all that postpones an adjourn-

DISTRICT IN CONGRESS.

Health Office Clerks' Salaries. Senator Harris today reported from the

Senate District committee a joint resolution providing for the payment of two clerks in the health office from July 1 to the date on which the regular District appropriation bill took effect. He made a brief statement. to the effect that on the 2d of October last a special act was approved authorizing the health officer to employ two additional clerks at \$100 a month. The act provided for payment to the 1st of July. These clerks were regularly provided for in the District appropriation bill, but they be paid for the interval between July 1 and August 7, when the bill was signed by the President, without special legislation. Hence the joint resolution which was passed by the Senate today,

The Alexandria Railroad. The bill authorizing the Washington,

Alexandria and Mt. Vernon Railroad Comrany to extend its lines into the District of Columbia was today signed by the Vice President, and, having been previously signed by the Speaker, now goes to the President.

Resignation Accepted.

All Are Presented in the Senate This Afternoon.

Objection Made to Their Considera tion and They Go Over-Other Business Transacted.

There was but a scattering of Senators present today when the Vice President called the Senate to order.

Mr. Gorman (Md.) was not in his seat. Mr. Hill (N. Y.) was present, but buried himself in a newspaper. During the reading of yesterday's journal

Mr. Mills (Tex.) asked unanimous consent

that its further reading be dispensed with, Treasury officials anticipate a very great | but Mr. Blanchard (La.) objected, and the At 12:15 o'clock the reading of the journal was concluded, when a messenger from become a law by withholding his signa- the House of Representatives was announced, and informed the Senate that the House had passed the bills placing coal,

> list, in which it asked the concurrence of Without comment these bills were received and laid on the Vice President's

iron ore, barbed wire and sugar on the free

table. The following bills were passed: Senate bill to promote Commodore Louis C. Sartori, retired, to be rear admiral on the re-tired list and a House bill authorizing soldiers' home managers to extend outdoor relief to veterans.

Mr. Call (Fla.), referring to the resolution offered by him a few days ago, looking to the investigation of the imprisonment of Americans in Cuba, had read a letter from Americans in Cuba, had read a letter from one J. M. Menuez, an American citizen who states that he has been imprisoned in Santa Clara, Cuba, for ten months, and thanking Senator Call for his action in his behalf and in behalf of his fellow sufferers.

Mr. White (Cal.) introduced a bill for the negotiation of a treaty with China. It was referred to the committee on foreign rela-

Mr. Hale's Resolution.

A resolution was introduced by Mr. Hale (Me.) for the printing of 5,000 copies of House bill 4864, "known as the sugar trust tariff bill," for the use of Senators, and asked for its present consideration. This brought Mr. Vest to his feet with a vehement demand as to whether Mr. Hale in-tended to have the bill designated by this

Mr. Hale replied, placidly, that he simply referred to it by the title by which it would be known hereafter. He did not insist, however, upon this title being printed in the holl. Mr. Vest then, "respectfully," but fiercely, questioned Mr. Hale's right to say what would be the popular designation of the bill, and he considered it an outrage on the

Mr. Cockrell objected to the present con-sideration of Mr. Hale's resolution, and asked to have it go over until temorrow. Mr. Mills then moved to lay the resolu-tion on the table, but the Vice President the table, but the vice Fresident ruled that objection having been made to the consideration of the resolution, the motion of Mr. Mills was not in order, and that

The Vice President having laid before the Senate the first of the House free list bills to place coal on the free list, Mr. Manderson asked to have it read in full, and, that being done, he objected to its second reading. Mr. Vest showed his willingness to consider this bill by asking whether it would in order to move, notwithstanding objection, that the Senate proceed to consider

The Vice President gave it as his opinion that it would not be in order, but that ob-jection having been made to its further consideration, it would have to go over, under the rules.

Mr. Vest, without questioning the ruling

of the chair or knowing what the rule was, expressed his desire to make his motion for immediate consideration. The other three bills were also laid before the Senate, and all went through the same form of being read in full once and having the second reading objected to by Mr. Manderson.

Mr. Hill's Amendments. Mr. Hill then offered a number of amendments to these bills. One, which was of-

fered to the free iron ore bill, provides that all provisions of existing law in existence at the passage of this act providing for the texation of incomes are hereby repealed. This "tample" raised a general laugh. Mr. Chandler having asked for the consideration of his resolution for the investigation of the Dominion Coal Company

Nova Scotia, objection was made by Mr. Gray and Mr. Berry, and no further attempt was made to bring it up. The Alabama Resolution.

The Vice President laid before the Senate Mr. Chandler's resolution to investigate the recent election in Alabama, but Mr. Pugh (Ala.) explained that he had a message from Senator Morgan announcing that he would be in Washington yesterday, and as he would probably arrive today he (Pugh) asked to have the resolution go over until tomorrow. No objection was raised, and it accordingly went over.

The Appropriations Resolution. On motion of Mr. Cockrell the joint resolution to further extend the appropriations until the 24th instant was laid before the Senate and read a second time, the third would depend a good deal on the Senate.

Moreover, the rule adopted in the House yesterday had given members ten days' pany to bridge the Bayou Des Glaises and Atchatalaya river in Louisiana also passed.
Mr. George (Miss.) sought to call up the
Heyse bill to dispense with proofs of loyalty in land warrant cases due survivors of the Mexican war, but such opposition was manifested and the difficulty of holding a quorum present so obvious that at 2:05 o'clock the Senate adjourned.

CAN CONGRESS ADJOURNS It Will Probably Remain a Week or

Ten Days Yet. The opinion rendered April 16 last by Judge Nott of the United States Court of Claims in the case of the United States

against Alice Weil and others is of special interest at this time. As is well understood, both houses of Congress are extremely anxious for an adjournment, and, under ordinary circumstances, would be ready for adjournment by the middle of the present week.

The passage of the Senate tariff bill, however, is very likely to keep them here at least ten days waiting for the bill to beleast ten days waiting for the bill to become a law without the President's signature. That the President will pursue this course there seems to be little doubt, and this will necessitate Congress remaining in session until a week from next Friday The opinion rendered by Judge Nott was

the first ever given on the point in ques-tion, and held, in effect, that the President has the right under the Constitution to approve a bill after an adjournment of Con-gress, provided his action was taken within tion that such an act would be inconsti-tutional, and would operate to invalidate the act. The opinion of Judge Nott has been widely commented upon, but it is the opinion of many high authorities, among them Chief Justice Thomas M. Cooley of Michigan and Justice Strong (retired) of the

the proof of the pudding is in the eating. Pesterdap's

Star confained 27 cofumns

of advertisements, made up

of 597 separate announces ments. These advertisers

bought publicity-not merely

Mr. Cleveland's Probable Course

WILL SIGN IT AND SEND A MESSAGE

Urging Congress to Remain and Act on Popgun Bills.

VANISHING SENATE QUORUM

It is believed that Mr. Cleveland will hold the tariff bill to the extreme of the ten days' limit, and will then sign it and send a message to Congress urging a prolongation of the session until the popgun bills passed by the House by rapid transit yesterday have been acted on. It is expected that he will take the occasion to again denounce earnestly those features of the bill to which he objected in his letter to Mr. Wilson, and to excuse his signing of the bill upon the plea that there were some features of it worth preserving, and that he relied upon Congress to correct the rest. He is expected to engage in very savage denunciation of the triumphant Gorman and his followers.

The Plan of the House.

Meanwhile, the House, after disposing of the routine business of the session, will probably fill up the time with three days' adjournment, but refuse to pass a resolution to close the session until it has been fully demonstrated that the Senate will not etgage in further tariff legislation, or until some of the bills passed by the House yesterday have been acted upon.

The House is in earnest when it proposes to put sugar, coal, iron ore and barbed wire on the free list; and it proposes to make a stubborn fight for these bills; placing the responsibility upon the Senate, even though they realize that the promise of success is very small. There is a great deal of talk among certain democratic Senators about putting the free sugar bill through the Sen-Senators and Free Sugar.

Such men as Jones and Pugh, and many others, who contended with the House

that the Senate bill must be accepted by force of necessity, but that some of its imperfections might be cured afterward, are outspoken in their declarations of intention to pass the free sugar bill. Not-withstanding this, the situation is such as to indicate that further legislation on the as to indicate that further legislation on the tariff question by the Senate at this session is impossible. The declaration that a free sugar bill can be passed is based upon the assumption that the republicans will vote for it. This appears to be an unwarranted assumption. The republicans have had about as much tariff legislation as they want, and do not propose to lead them. want, and do not propose to lend them-selves to further agitation of the question until they are in a position to carry out

Republicans Have No Interest.

The republican steering committee of the Senate have decided that their party have no further interest in this session of Congress after the appropriation bills are disposed of. The republican Senators will begin leaving Washington today and some of the democrats are going also, so that the prospect is that at the end of two days the Senate will be without a quorum and that none will appear again before the beginnone will appear again before the begin-ning of next session. The democrats of the firance committee of the Senate would probably be glad to report favorably the bills which passed the House yesterday so as to make their record clear, though knowing that no action by the Senate could be had. They are embarrassed, however, had. They are embarrassed, however, by the fact that the committee is equally di-vided on this question on account of a vacancy among the majority. Besides the vote of one of the democrats—Mr. McPherson—it is believed cannot be relied upon.

The plan of those democrats in the Senate who want to pass the free sugar bill is, ate who want to pass the free sugar bill is, therefore, to prevent its going to the com-mittee and to act upon it in the Senate at orce. The acquiescence of the republicans is necessary to this plan, and if the managers of that party can control no assist-ance whatever will be given to its carrying out. An effort was made to take the sugar bill up in the Senate today, but it went over on objection, and the motion will be

renewed tomorrow. The Senate Rules.

The intricacies of the House rules have confused the representatives of the people for more than a hundred years, but the apparent simplicity of the Senate rules conceals more opportunities for sharp prac-tice than even the House committee on rules can devise under the present practice

rules can devise under the present practice of that body.

Every one was anxious to know this morning what the reception would be in the Sanate of the House "popgum" bills putting coal, iron ore, barbed wire and sugar on the free list. Chief Clerk Towle handed the bills to Capt. Bassett with his usual ed the bills to Capt. Bassett with his usual grace, and Capt. Bassett bowed no lower than usual as he laid the precious documents upon the table. The Vice President laid the first bill before the Senate, patting coal on the free list. Senator Manderson, who has not been a member of the committ on rules so many years for nothing, demanded the reading of the bill in full, and objected to the second reading. The other three bills met with the same reception.

This was strictly in accordance with This was strictly in accordance with clause 3 of Senate rule 14, which declares that "bills and joint resolutions from the House of Representatives shall be read over and may be read twice on the same day if not objected to, for reference, but shall not be considered on that day, as in committee of the whole, nor debated, except for refer-

ence, unless by unanimous consent Probable Fate of the Popgun Bills. So the popgun bills will remain on the table until tomorrow, when the second reads

ing in full will be demanded. After that Mr. Manderson may invoke the application of clause 4 of rule 14, which declares that every bill and joint resolution of the House of Representatives which shall have received a first and second reading, without being referred to a committee, shall, if objection be made to further proceeding thereon, be placed upon

the calendar.

This would relieve the committee on finance of all responsibility in the matter and make it impossible for the Senate to consider any one of these bills unless by a direct affirmative vote upon a motion to proceed to the consideration of each one of

VOTE ON THE TREATY.

It Was as Nearly Sectional as Any That Has Been Given.

It now develops that the large vote in the

Senate yesterday in favor of the ratifica-

tion of the Chinese treaty was a surprise to the opponents of that enactment. They had calculated that the west would surely overbalance the east in such a contest, but it seems that they reckoned without their host and had not counted the strength of the southern men, whose votes were almo solidly cast for ratification, on the groun gress, provided his action was taken within ten days, exclusive of Sundays, after the bill reaches him. It had become a tradition that such an act would be theoretic tutional, and would operate to invalidate the act. The opinion of Judge Nott has votes from New England, those of Gal-linger, Lodge and Hoar, went to the negacepted the resignation of Frank H. Parsons as chief of the library division of the coast and geodetic survey.

Michigan and Justice Strong (retired) of the United States Supreme Court, that Judge fight as has been seen, outside of the tariff and other general political matters, in a

WILL TAKE TEN DAYS

врасе.

With the Tariff Bill.